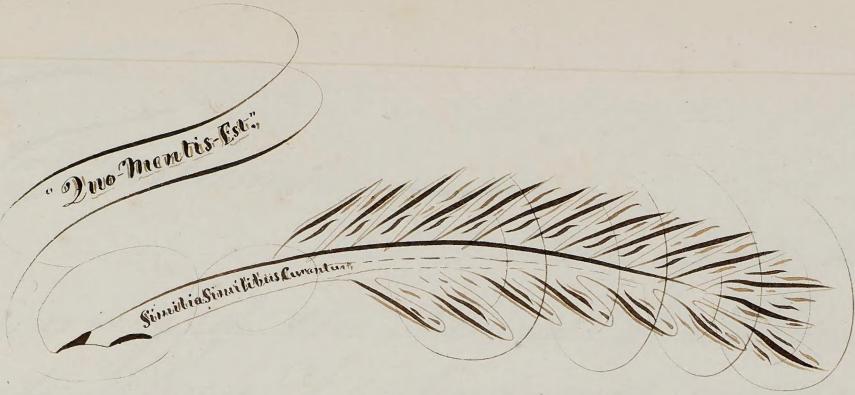


THE **LESSON**
ON
**THE CORRELATION OF PHYSIOPATHOLOGY
TO
THERAPEUTICS.**

Respectfully Submitted to the Faculty
of the
Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania;
By
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" When we have to do with an ART whose end is the saving of human LIFE, any neglect to make ourselves thoroughly masters of it becomes a crime!"

Hahnemann.



Gentlemen. — Three years hasty
running of the tomes of Allopathy
(into which I entered with considerable
enthusiasm) were quite sufficient to
convince me of the unscientific and
irrational basis upon which that
gigantic superstructure of Empiricism,
Experiments, and Theories is founded.
And it is only since I have renoun-
ced the beaten track of "Contraria", and
examined to a short extent the law
of "Similia", that I have been enab-
led to see the harmonious blend-
ing of Truth and Reason in the science
of Therapeutics. It is therefore in
consideration of this grand and
universal "law of cure", that I have
chosen the above, as the subject of my

Thesis. Not for any lingering devotion
I have, I assure you, for the rude
and antiquated system of the "Fathers."
but, from a conviction, that a correct
Knowledge of the Sciences of Physiology
and Pathology, with their proper
appliances in disease, is the true
foundation of Therapeutics.

It cannot be expected that a
subject of so extensive limits, and of
such vast utility, can be confined
to a few pages. I therefore solicit
your kind indulgence, while I
pursue (rude and unprofitable, it may
be,) the theme of my choice.

There is perhaps no subject in the
whole Curriculum of our studies
as Medical Students, which is of more
vital importance to the thorough
completion of our Medical Knowledge

and to our skill and success as future practitioners of the great and noble Therapeutic Law. "Similia Similibus Curantur" than this: nor one in which the Homeopathic practitioner of this electric age should be more thoroughly posted: the very want of which, is so often tauntingly flung, into our faces, by the infatuated devotees of Allopathy. How often do we hear the cant phrases, "O, he is nothing but a mere symptomtologist." "What does he know of the nature and cause of disease?" "What does he know of the arrangements and operations of the organs of the body? their regularities in health, or derangement in disease"? I will not therefore justify their blind zeal; for I am assured that "Truth though crushed to earth", even by the iron clad

heel of Empiricism, in all its "Protean" forms, and armed to the teeth by the thousand fanged heads of "Medusa", "Shall arise again "Phanix" like, from its own ashes, with redoubled strength and vigor, to move steadily, and firmly on to honored victory, if we but prove faithful to the cause we have espoused. Confident then that "we shall be known and read of all," it becomes us that we be workmen that need not be ashamed, that our work may be approved", even by our enemies.

It is not enough that we are good symptomtologists merely. But we are obligated also to be well versed in the laws that control Health & Disease. And where can we obtain this requisite information,

but in a careful study of Physiology and Pathology? Then link them with the former, and we have an Herculean cable, upon which to depend, and bid a triumphant defiance to the wrathy imprecations of our conscience smitten, and spirit quenching "regulars". But I would not foster the "hobby", as they, so that I should be deterred from treating my patient until I had first gone and fathomed the musty tomes of Pathology for a name, and having found one, turn to the well-stocked double entry "formulary", and there opposite the name of my disease, (which we will call "Typhus Fever,") I have my remedy, well tested, tried and faithful, thro' a long list of longer past-away "worshies", even from the

antiquated days of old grandfather's
"Esculapius", down to the present day.
But why, asks one, "upon what principle
do you prescribe for this disease"? O!
I have no principle particularly, but
the long and tried experience of those
who have preceded me. It has ans-
wered admirably in their hands &
I can certainly rely upon their
superior judgment in the case.

Here, says the doctor, is a record,
"Mehemed Agha, an upholsterer,
cured of Typhus Fever, by drinking
a pail-full of pickled cabbage juice".
The worthy doctor was soon called
to see a patient who had the
disease in question. He forthwith
prescribed a "pailfull of pickled cab-
bage juice". On calling the next day,
to congratulate his patient, on his

recovery. Conceive his astonishment, on being told, his patient was dead! The Oriental Esculapius in his bewil-
dement, as to these phenomena, came to the safe conclusion, and duly noted it in his memoranda, that, "Although in cases of Typhus, every pickled cabbage juice was an efficient remedy, it is not, however, to be used unless the patient be by profession any "Upholsterer"."

Fortunately for the community, Emp- / pericism, is at our day much improved, which may be attributed to the enlightening influence of Homeopathy; which, has done more to open the eyes, and awaken the minds of the intelligent, community, to a careful search after truth in Medical Science, than any other event in the Archives of Medicine.

8.

Since the days of Hippocrates and Galen,
methinks I can picture, the physician,
devoid of a proper knowledge of the
human organism both in a state of
health and disease, lost in the
misty mazes of doubt and perplexity;
grooving his way amidst the Ebony Clouds
of ignorance, and tampering with the
noblest structure of God's Creation.
Should he be so favored, that the
malady he has treated, takes its
departure, the physician is extolled
for his skill, as profoundly erudite,
in his profession. But, on the other
hand, should the pestilence overleap
his vigilance, and the patient lost.
What then? The penalty falls with
redoubled momentum, upon the
Science of Therapeutics, and the ign-
orance of its pretended defender, is

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covered by the hand of a "licensed
permission".

I have been surprised^{to see} Medical Stud-
ents, give this subject so little weight.
I am fully convinced, that it is not
from a want of thorough instruction
on the part of our worthy Faculty, of
whose indefatigable assiduity, in seeking
to impress this truth upon our minds,
I am pleased to bear testimony.

I fully believe it to be the earnest
conviction of each one of them, that,
to be a symptomtologist, however
profound, with a mere smattering
of the Collateral sciences, is not enough.
That it has been the earnest endeavor,
of each one of them, to implant the
radical seeds in our minds, is fully
vindicated in their teachings.

Prof. Williamson tells us, that he should

be a physician in the broadest sense of the word". And Prof. Coxe says, "the mere symptomtologist may cure disease, ^a but he alone, is truly scientific, who selects his remedies in accordance, with the Pathology of the case: and moreover, that no one can be a good Pathologist, who is ignorant of Physiological principles". We understand then, that a physician should be a thoroughly educated and scientific individual. But, that it takes much time, and diligent perseverance, to accomplish this, no one will for a moment question: and the young man who entertains the hairbrained idea that when the Curriculum of College studies, has been gone through with, and with diploma in hands, says, "I have finished my studies", should remember the

deserved rebuke of Dr. Rush upon a similar occasion. "finished your studies! well you must be a happy young man, for I never expect to finish mine while I live". We see then the extensive field, that unfolds itself to the enquiring mind of the young man who enters this Arena. As expansive as time itself, and as responsible as it is expansive. I fully believe that the true physician is limited in Therapeutics, only by the universe, and his own judgments. His mind should embrace a knowledge of the medical adaptation of every remedy, and of every measure, guaranteed to him by human knowledge, and the Homeopathic Therapeutic Law. In the language of Dr. Tate, "whenever we can take hold of, and make use of any substance to

produce a beneficial effect upon the system, we are at liberty, and ought to use it". And again; Dr. Teste says, "the true medicine is that which cures, however administered".

To him, there is no new system of cur, only advances, in knowledge. The law is as old as the everlasting hills. By its virtue diseases have been cured in all ages. The great Fathers of Medicine, beheld its beauty, and admired its effects in their day, as we find recorded by Hippocrates. The following:- "Dolor dolorem solvit", or, pain, removes pain. "Gaudet, ventricularis figidus figidus", or, a cold stomach requires cold things. Even old Galen, the father of the law "Contraria", admits its truths. He says, "Simile ad sibi simile natura fertur". Like is by nature led to its like,

again, - Simile ad suum, simile tendit,
naturaliter, which means, like naturally
tends to its like. But it was not for
them to explain why all this was so;
singular enough no doubt to them.
It remained undemonstrated, grandly
and harmoniously doing its work until
the middle of the 18th century ushered
in the dawning day of the immortal
Hahnemann, whose indefatigable zeal;
scrutinizing intellect; indomitable
courage; and unyielding perseverance;
unveiled for the first time the great
Law "Similia", which has emblazoned
his name in adamantine characters,
high upon the imperishable "Monographia"
of renown, to be toppled and rent, only
by the inevitable wrecks of time itself.
But, we will turn more directly to the
subject, Physiology, I understand to

consist in those phenomena exhibited by the human organism, during the continuance of Healthy or normal life. While, on the contrary, when those phenomena occur in a disturbed and irregular manner, they constitute disease, or abnormal life; and become the subject of the science of Pathology. It is impossible to draw a precise line of demarcation between healthy and disease; since many varieties occur which do not pass the limits, of what must be called in some individuals the normal state; but which must be regarded as decidedly abnormal conditions in others. The sciences of Physiology & Pathology are therefore not only closely related with each other, but as intimately allied with Therapeutics; so that one cannot be pursued with success, except in conjunction

with the others. I feel convinced that, our fundamental ideas of healthy, vital action must rest on a knowledge of the structure, composition, and operations of the various parts of the human fabric; and in like manner our fundamental notions of the changes, in which disease essentially consists, must rest upon the detection of the perversions which the actions of those parts undergo; and of the minute alterations of structure & composition which they involve. Now, the inference to be deduced is, that no one can be a Scientific Practitioner, who is devoid of such knowledge. The phenomena of Disease, have been too much isolated from those of Health, as if they belonged to quite a distinct category, and were dependent upon a set of causes altogether dissimilar.

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There is an important truth we should
not lose sight of; and which I fear,
is too often disregarded. It is this. That
every diseased action, is but a perversing
by excess, by diminution, or, by deprivation
of some natural function: and that
only through an acquaintance with
the latter, can the former be under-
stood; (other, than in an empirical
fashion), either as to its cause its na-
ture, or its tendencies. Lord Bacon
says: "it is the office of science, to
shorten. the long turnings of experience".
I hold this to be as true in Medicine,
as in Mechanics. I think the age
is not far in the perspective, when
Medical Science shall have acquired
that state of perfection, that it can
not only say what is, or what happens,
to a certainty in the human body,

in a state of health or disease, but also, what will happen, when the conditions are altered. It will then enable the true physician to say reliably, "do this," "avoid that".

The subject of Physio-Pathology, and its adaptation to the treatment of disease, opens to the enquiring mind, a vast field of inexhaustible treasure. I shall enumerate some of its advantages. It aids us in the prevention of disease. In the treatment of disease.—to a knowledge of the action of remedies— to a knowledge of the cause of disease—it determines between Medical & Surgical disease, and tells us when, the case should be handed over to the Surgeon—it determines in the proving of drugs.—it aids in a knowledge of the proper diet. It tells us why the body requires one kind

of food in winter, & another kind in summer—or an increase at one time and a diminution at another—why the diet should be changed in sickness, & why a certain kind should be allowed, and another forbIDDEN. It enables us to give some advice in the training of children. Shows why medicines taken in one form are more readily received into the system, than when taken in another. It shows us the cause of, to some extent, & also why one member so readily suffers with another, in disease. It instructs us in the minute structure, composition, & intricate arrangements of the mighty machine, the human body,—of its composition—its physical and vital properties.—It teaches us the effect of organic, inorganic, & foreign

substances in the body - of the disastrous consequences of the nonelimination, of the food, & the consequent retention of various excrementitious substances in the animal economy. In a word, it is the key to Aetiology, Diagnosis, Prognosis, Therapeutics, & Hygiene - each of which would constitute a volume in its description. But, to do each of them the justice they demand, requires more perception than I have yet acquired, and more time (visual), than you would allow for investigation. I shall content myself therefore with a few observations to some extent illustrative of the subject under consideration. In the treatment of disease we are led to look at the phenomena of Life, from much the same point of view, as that, from which

we now regard those of Physical Science. viz.- as the result of a kind of force acting through, or upon organized matter. I believe therefore, that the idea of Prof. Hempel is perfectly rational, viz:- "There is in every disease a set of symptoms, developed which exactly simulates the principle of a certain drug; or, in other words, the morbid principle entering into the human organism & constituting disease, is precisely similar to a constituent element entering into, and constituting a certain drug.-

We therefore, have the drug principle from without, entering into the human economy & creating a disease capable of being cured by the drug itself." We should not then expect the cause, to originate within the sys-

tem; neither, on the contrary should we expect always to cure disease, by the introduction of drugs into the system. - The Therapeutic agent is often to be found in some power or agent, external to it, and operating through it upon the contained vitality. This power we find in Light, Heat & Electricity, which have been denominated the "Vital Stimuli". Now, it seems evident that, their operation, either singly, or combined, is necessary to enable an organized structure to manifest vital phenomena. Just as Light, acting upon the living vegetable cell, makes it the instrument of decomposing Carbonic Acid, Water, And Ammonia & of generating an organic Compound, suited in every respect as proper nutriment for the human organism. Can we not here perceive the "Vis Medicatrix Natura"?

"*icatrix Naturæ*" of the human economy? But, this is not, as is often supposed, self-acting. It is dependent to a great extent upon exterior agents for power to develop it into activity. We have almost beautiful illustration of this, in a grain of corn, which, though possessed of vitality in itself, will never germinate, unless supplied from without with materials of growth, viz.—heat, oxygen, & water. If any one of these essentials be absent disease results; if all are wanting death ensues.

In the development of the human organism, the animal cell, cannot, like that of the plant, generate protoplasm for itself out of the inorganic elements around it; but is dependent upon that which has been prepared for it. In Man, this protoplasm

is furnished to each growing part by the circulating fluid, which has been previously, and properly prepared for it. It is all important then, that this fluid contain the appropriate materials, suited to each particular part assigned it. Now, as there are various groups of cells, and each group requiring different nutritive components, how important, that the Blood should carry to each part its rightful demands, in order that the life of that part be healthfully preserved. Thus, in a case of Rachitis, if the physician be ignorant of the cause, (that it is owing to a deficiency of the proper pabulum of bone, in the circulation,) he can never successfully treat his case. If it is our province therefore, to regulate the diet of our patients, it is our duty most

thoroughly to understand the combining nature of different kinds of Aliment in the human economy. In the ~~Proteine~~ Protein & Cleaginous Compounds, we have the fuel necessary to the calorification of the body. The first is purely so, & the latter, serves rather as a connecting link, between the histogenetic substances, and the mere combustive materials, and entering in some proportion into both. We should, then, understand that a well arranged dietetic scheme ought to consist of such a combination of the Albuminous, Cleaginous & Farinaceous Constituents, as are most appropriate to the requirements of the system. Thus, when an unusual amount of Nervous-muscular exertion is used, a larger measure of the Albuminoes is required, and this is

obtained most advantageously from animal flesh. When required to sustain the necessary heat in a frigid atmosphere, a larger measure of the Cleaginous is required, and this can be found both in the Animal & vegetable Kingdoms.

Again, under a high atmospheric temperature, we have but little need for either the Albuminous or Cleaginous, but we find the Farinaceous articles most favorable to health. Now, an habitual excess in the use of either of these constituents, above what the demands of the system require, tends to the production of a particular "diathesis," which may manifest itself in a variety of diseases. Thus, with an excess of the Albuminous Compounds, as is likely to occur when too large a proportion of animal food is used, undoubtedly favors the Arthritic "diathesis," which is thought

to consist in the presence of imperfectly assimilated histogenetic matter & wrongly metamorphosed products of disintegration, that are not duly eliminated by the kidneys; and then, it not only displays itself in gout & gravel, but modifies the course of other diseases. Again, an excess of the Oleaginous compounds, tends, to the production of the Bilious "diathesis." Then, an excess of Aminaceous matter, especially when combined with a deficiency of Albuminous, tends to the production of the Rheumatic "diathesis." So, a deficiency of the Oleaginous matter, seems to tend to the development of the Serofulous, while that of fruits & vegetables to the Scorbutic. Then, as the Blood, is formed at the expense of the Food; and constantly circulating through all parts of the Body; and, that all the

tissues have the power of drawing from this liquid, and of appropriating to their use the particular components of its substance; we can readily understand, how important is a well regulated diet; and also, how necessary the variety of food required by the body, as well, as the time, and method of administering it. Pereira has justly remarked that, "the living body has no power of creating elementary substances." Showing, conclusively, that the system is not only supplied with nourishing pabulum from without, but also, with the elements of disease from the same source. Now, the Blood, not only supplies the Histogenetic materials to the system, but, at the same time furnishes the means of removing the effete or worn-out particles, from the body. Now,

so long, as the excretory apparatus, performs its normal function, all goes on harmoniously. But let a total, or even a partial interruption of this wise provision take place; and how terribly disastrous the consequences. Let a total interruption to the excretion of Carbonic acids gas occur, we have fatal Asphyxia. Let the Biliary & Urinary excretions be checked, and thrown back into the circulation; we can expect nothing but a most fertile source of disease. Can we not thus account for the "Materies Morbi" of Gout, Rheumatism &c? The presence of Toxic matter in the Blood seem to act as ferment, and soon, destroy its vital properties. Such examples we find in the poison of Typhus, Plague, Glanders, Pustule Maligne, Cholera, Puerperal Fever

and other "Zymotic" diseases. Thus, in Cholera, as an example: It is found, that no antecedent condition has been found so efficacious in augmenting its fatality, as, over-crowding. In this position, the subject is compelled constantly, to breathe an atmosphere, not only charged, doubly and trebly with Carb. acids, but laden with putrescent emanations, which favors the accumulation of decomposing matter in the blood, & serves as almost fertile soil for the disease. Again, "Puerperal Fever," says Carpenter, "is induced by this fermentable matter produced by the rapid decomposition of the tissues of the uterus, acting upon the blood of the parturient female, which has been rendered peculiarly favorable to its action, and which might at other times prove

innocuous, is now made the fertile source of that very disastrous Zymosis." There is a class of Toxic diseases that have a natural tendency to the self-limitation of the poison, & of the products of its action on the blood, either by the operation of the ordinary excretory organs, or by some peculiar local actions or by a special determination to some one or more organs of the system; and, this may be the peculiar characteristic of the disease. For example; the Skin affection in the Exanthemata; or it may exhibit itself in that organ or tissue whose previous nutrition was least healthy; again the metastasis of Gout to some internal viscera. We observe a striking characteristic in the Exanthemata; for is it not the case, that Constitutional symptoms, especially, the

fever and delirium, are most severe before the eruption comes out? and also greater danger of the life of the patient, when the eruption does not fully develope itself: and when it is suppressed our Prognosis should always be unfavorable. From these phenomena, we have a most beautiful example of that grand provision, of the all-wise & benificent Creator, by which the organism, has the extraordinary power of self recovery, after having undergone the excessive perversion, consequents upon the introduction of the more potent Zymotic poisons, viz:- the "Vis Medicatrix Naturæ", And from this, the observing physician, may learn a valuable lesson: that it is to this, rather than to any drug agency (exclusively), that he must look for the restoration of his patient.

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It is a question of importance, how far it may be proper for the physician to interfere in the management of disease. I do not particularly allude now to the administration of drugs, for from this we have much less to fear in a wrong administration, than the Allopathy. Nevertheless, we must here exercise due caution. But, the mechanical, and collateral means, which in many instances, serve, as a faithful key to a correct Diagnosis; such, as inspection, palpation, pressure, suscussion, percussion, measurement, auscultation &c. as the case may demands. These means, properly and prudently resorted to, will not only, in many instances, answer the design for which they are intended, but, will win the confidence of the patient, which in many instances, is the only

Medicament needed; and the best recommendation, for the success of the practitioner in future.

A knowledge too, of the different phases of disease as, the course, duration, period of remission, exacerbation, crisis, & termination, cannot safely be dispensed with. In making our Prognosis it is necessary to take into consideration the condition of the system at the time of attack - the age and sex of the patient - the temperament & individual peculiarities or idiosyncrasies - hereditary tendencies - the general habits, as well as any previous disease which may have been operating upon the system, and the coincident influences by which the patient is surrounded. And then, the fact that certain diseases almost always end in

recovery), while others have equally, a fatal termination. Some again, run a specific course, having certain stages, & ending about the same time. The young practitioner is to remember that extreme dependence is not to be put in drugs alone. He is not to suppose that every instance of recovery under his management, is a cure from drugs merely. The physician at best, can only aid Nature. And, as was remarked by Prof^r. Beale, "this aid can often be found in the creak of the Physician's boots". In the administration of remedies, we are taught to have reference to Constitutional treatment, as the first step, where there is exalted excitement, or great debility, but, when neither exist, to a great degree, to address our remedies at once to

the cause, when known. Now, I main-
tain, that drugs cannot be, reliably
administered without a knowledge of
Physio-Pathology. For it is self-evident
that the size, and attenuation of the
dose, should be proportionate to the
intensity of the disease, and the tem-
perament, and susceptibility of the indi-
vidual. We are taught to use the
lower attenuations in all diseases
that run a rapid course, or which,
unless speedily checked, would lead
soon to complete disorganization of tissue;
as in acute inflammations, congestions,
&c. We should, therefore, be able to judge
from the attending phenomena to what
extent the internal organism is affected,
and how much, and what attenuation
it will require of the remedial agent,
to make a favorable impression on the sys-

tem. In order, to reap the peculiar advantages of his Materia Medica the Homeopath should be thoroughly drilled in the correct pathogenesis of drugs, and the proper discrimination of symptoms, and at the same time, give due attention to every additional circumstance which may facilitate his choice of the appropriate remedy; such as the history of the case, the habits of the individual: a careful discrimination between cause & effect &c. All these combined will tend materially to overcome the difficulties which surround the Allopath, and renders disease in his hands, one of so intractable a nature. In the treatment of disease, we are guided by a law, of which the Empiric is totally ignorant. And upon this, Teste remarks; - "The Allopath has never known how to distin-

guish the physiological and dynamic action of drugs; and therefore, they class the same drug, at one time a debilitant, and, at another a tonic; Now, were they acquainted with the law of similia, they would know that any drug is best adapted to a constitution, which, in a normal state, is most easily affected by the poisonous action of the same drug. For example, Arsenicum is capable of producing in a healthy person a general depression of the vitality, called Cacoelhymia; simulating, the effect of a constant and exclusive vegetable diet, especially of herbs & watery fruits. It consequently follows by virtue of the law of similitude, that Arsenic, which is a most violent poison to individuals impoverished by a low diet, is, on the other hand most admirably adapted to their constitutions;

and to a majority of their maladies, if given in infinitesimal doses. Again; Launie says, "the several causes of disorder must always be attended to, and will when known, prove of great assistance in selecting the homeopathic remedy;" For instance; - in case the suppression or retroulsion of an eruption has called forth the disorder, we should look to Sulphur, or some other Antipsoric drug, as our remedy, at first. Or, when an habitual discharge, as the hemorrhoidal, menstrual, gonorrhœal &c. has been suddenly checked, thereby producing the exciting cause; remedies appropriate to these several conditions, as the case may be, must be selected, if a cure is to be effected. I heard one of the oldest and most successful pioneers of Homeopathy in this country say, that "he never found

Pathology to assist in curing a disease Homeopathically." With all deference to his superior judgment, I must beg leave to differ in opinion from the venerable "Dr.". Although I agree, that Pathology itself does not cure disease; I do say, that it greatly and truly assists the intelligent physician. Both in his Diagnosis and Therapeutics. For instance; take a case of Anæmia, we are here made aware of the fact that the "fluidus vitalis" is deficient in nutritious properties, consequently, if this condition is kept up, all parts of the body must eventually greatly suffer. But, we observe "Nature", the greatest of physicians, here making a strong effort, to correct the abnormal condition of the blood; for we find that there is going continually up to the brain, from all parts

of the body), intimations of this suffering, in order, that through the processes of circulation, respiration, digestion, &c. the required Stamina may be supplied, and the deficiency corrected. The Brain is the great Centre of communication between the suffering tissues and the vital organs, by the agency of which, the suffering is to be relieved. The brain, is, therefore powerfully excited as a consequence, and a state of great irritation is produced, which, though it may not end in inflammation, is capable of inducing functional disorders of that organ (ending sometimes in convulsions, and death). Then, from this anemic condition there is required by the body an additional supply of Blood, in order that each tissue may find its required por-

tion of nutriment, to supply which,
the heart is excited, beyond its ordin-
ary limits: Consequently, we have undue
palpitation of this organ, which, with-
out a knowledge of the cause, may be
mistaken for organic disease of that
viscus; while the true cause may re-
main untreated to a fatal neglect.

Again, take a case of Diabetes Mellitus,
which we distinguish from Diuresis simplex,
by a profuse secretion of Accharic Wine.
Now, will not a successful treatment,
of this dreadful malady, altogether de-
pend upon our knowledge of the Phys- /
siological, and Pathological conditions
of the system? Let us examine it.

This excess of sugar, which seems to char-
acterize the disease, is the product of the
combined solid, & fluid aliment taken
by the patient. Now, from the researches

of Drs. Mc Gregor and Bernard, it was found that there were two sources or manufactories of Diabetic sugar or Glucose, in the human economy, viz. the Stomach and Liver. The sugar found in the Stomach of a diabetic patient, during Chymification, is passed into the duodenum and small intestines, and failing there of proper assimilation passes of necessity into the circulation to be eliminated by the kidneys.

Now, sugar is formed in the Stomach of all persons in health, but, not directly. Amylaceous matter in the Stomach pass first into Dextin, then into Glucose and ultimately, into vegetable or Carb. acids. Now, it is supposed by physiologists, that in Diabetes, this series of changes is arrested by some unknown cause, after the production of sugar, which therefore accumulates.

Bernard found in health, no sugar in the portal vessels proceeding towards the Liver, but abundantly in the venous blood, leading from that organ to the heart, passing thence into the lungs, where it is consumed in the process of respiration; as none can be detected, in a healthy state, in the oxygenated blood of the pulmonary veins. Now, if this sugar be produced in excess, beyond the consumptive power; or, if from disease of the lungs the normal quantity be not consumed, in either case, we see the sugar must enter the general circulation, stimulating the kidneys to excessive action and is thrown off with an increased amount of the other constituents of the blood, which escape the vigilance of the renal function occupied with its great duty of elim-

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inating noxious matters. This great discharge of the product of solid and fluid matters, provokes thirst & hunger, which lead probably to an increase of the digestive disorder; and thus the vital actions of assimilation and secretion go on in a vicious circle which draws at length all the functions of the economy into its fatal vortex.

Now, the physician understanding these physiological derangements is prepared to treat the disease; But, without, he never can cure. Reasons.—In conformity with the Pathological views given, the first indications of treatment, are, to prevent the formation of saccharine matters. How is this to be done? I have said above that the formation of sugar depended upon two sources, and must be manufactured from the aliment taken

by the patient. It is, obvious then that we must seek to alter the functional actions of the Stomach and Liver; and at the same time forbid altogether the entrance into the stomach of such articles of food, as are of a sugar producing character. The first, if we can arrive at it is obviously the most important; and, if accomplished would leave little else to be done. But, unhappily, we are yet ignorant to a great extent in what the gastric derangements consists, and therefore not able to strike directly at its root. The second, indication can be carried out to a perhaps, favorable extent by the forbidding of all Amylaceous articles of food; such as, the grains, potatoes &c. and the patient restricted to a mild animal diet; as easily digestible meats; cream, cheese, butter,

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soft boiled eggs, fish, oysters &c. The patient should not be allowed much drink, especially such, as have a tendency to the kidneys; as, the fermented liquors. Possessed of this knowledge the physician may hope of success; but without it there is no hope.

Again, - take a case of Phlebitis, and with a proper knowledge of its effects, the physician may accomplish much that will be highly creditable to himself and beneficial to his patient.

Dr Wood says, that "some of the worst forms of Puerperal Fever owe their origin, and malignancy to Phlebitis originating in the veins of the Uterus. Also, Phlegmasia-Alba Dolens has, by Dr Lee been traced to the same origin, which, if we hope to treat successfully we must have regard to its Etiology. As I have previously hinted, our success in

Therapeutics depends upon a correct, Diagnosis^{of the disease,} as much as a correct Pathogenesis (of the drug) to be used. For example; in Chest diseases, how essentially necessary to understand the Physiology of each organ. We find the law of Sympathy so ample, that not one viscus can be diseased to a great extent without enlisting the sympathy of another. We must recollect too that all similar symptoms are not to be treated always in the same manner, but according to the cause. The intelligent physician therefore must, and will investigate for himself, if he would not ride upon the same "horn of the dilemma", that a certain Allopathy did in prescribing a dose of Carb. Mag. without asking any questions, for a child, with gastric derangement from Concussion of the brain, from a fall while at play; which, as every well informed

formed practitioner knows, will produce vomiting, and other gastric symptoms, which are only symptomatic of the true cause, and therefore needs no treatment as such. Another case in point, was related to me by Prof. Helmuth, which occurred in his own practice. When called to the patient, he found him having from 20 to 35 stools in 24 hours, the patient, formerly a large portly man; now reduced to the opposite condition; disposition naturally gentle; now irascible and peevish; violent thirst and great prostration. The attending physician an Allopath, was drenching him with Lager Beer, & drugs for the Liver, as his Diagnosis was abscess of that organ, with sympathetic affection of the bowels. Says Prof. H. "I Diagnosed Chronic diarrhea, with sympathetic affection of the

Giver?" dismissed the "regular", stopped the cold drinks, fed him on boiled goats milk thickened with sun baked bread, gave Ars.^o in the morning and Phos.^o at night. The consequence was, that in five weeks, the patient was able to walk down street, and pay the mistaken "diagnostician" his bill?

The mass of community look upon Hemorrhage, as exceedingly dangerous, especially when it comes from some internal organ. Now, the physician must be on his guard. He should know that all Hemorrhages, are not so dangerous, as they appear to be. He should know that when moderate, they are often beneficial, and the arresting of them immediately, might prove injurious. In the Diagnosis of Hemorrhage much judgment is called for. If it be from the mouth, there is often much

difficulty. Pistaxis, may be mistaken for Hæmatemesis, especially if the patient be lying. Hæmatemesis, for Hæmoptysis, or Stomatorrhagia, and "vice versa". The idea of blood spitting is so firmly fixed in the public mind, that few are found capable of resisting the impression entirely, even tho' told that it may be only accidents to the Catamenia, or to some other suppressed condition of system. Or they may occur from irritating gases, or powders, tight-lacing, or whatever exposes the pulmonary vessels to distention, or block up the abdomen, as pregnancy, ascites, abdominal tumors &c. all of which must be carefully sought after and considered. In Urticaria, we notice a condition, the origin of which demands careful attention, to prove successful in Therapeutics. We find the cause to be,

or, originate in, an internal irritation.
Hence, we find it making its appearance, perhaps after some particular kinds of food, are eaten; as ice cream, fruits / etc &c. or from constitutional idiosyncrasy, over exertion and the like. Little medical treatment is here needed. Care must be had in the choice of food, or sources of irritation; without which, medicines will be of little avail. At the same time, the causes may be such as a medical man only, can point out. The Homeopath can not be too careful in discontenancing a too free use of cold local applications in Cutaneous diseases, as fatal Metastasis has resulted in numerous instances, from so doing. "Frank" relates an instance of fatal metastasis to the brain from cold lotions in a case of Articularia. I believe many serious, if not

Fatal diseases have arisen from the rash, and unphilosophical treatment of cutaneous affections, by the uninvestigating Allopath. And, if we would not blindly tread the same path of Contraria, with a "blind guide, and both fall into the ditch"; we must investigate, study, search out, and rationally act, with a plausible reason for everything; so that we may not die, with the smitten conscience of the aged "Allopath", who upon his death-bed, declared that "his whole practice had been but a mass of experiments," unconnected with, and unguided by science. It was a true remark made by one of our distinguished State Officers, in a public speech some months since, that, "the practice of Medicine was rapidly losing reputation as an honorable profession and a progressive Science;

and is become a mere routine of business, to which the mass of community were willing subjects, because of their refusal to think and reflect for themselves, and of their implicit obsequiousness to the vampiric influence of Empiricism:

I am led to think, there is more in the condition of the pulse, than many physicians believe. The mere feeling of the pulse, is too often but a fashionable custom with many, a kind of matter of course, act; which the practitioner, takes for granted must be done as a means of introduction; without knowing afterwards why he did it, or without receiving any information as to the nature or condition of the system: and which passes for aptness and tact in the performer, and satisfies per-

haps to some extent his patient, but too often leaves the Dr. ignorant of his real condition. I know not myself how to fully appreciate it, but I think the time not far distant when by the progress of Physio-pathology, the state of the pulse will determine much more to the physician, than is at present understood by it. There are many times, close investigation, and much judgment required of the practitioner, to discriminate between idiopathic and sympathetic affections. We are not always to suppose, that the seat of pain, is at the locality of the disease. Many ludicrous errors have been made, on this mistaken idea, which have proved really serious, to the patient, and mortifying to the physician. Prof. Beakley told us of a

physician who had a case of Morbus Coxaris, which he was treating, with blisters on the knee, and had really set up a high state of inflammation in that joint, simply because he was ignorant of the fact, that a pain in the knee was the first symptom of a hip disease. There is much judgment required to discriminate Idiopathic and Sympathetic affections. From the fact that all portions of the system are so intimately connected by the great sympathetic chain, that an impression made upon one organ, is caused, for a wise purpose to vibrate through the whole, so that "when one member suffers all the others suffer with it". Thus, an abnormal action of the heart, is often induced from diseased lungs, Liver, Stomach, or some other viscera. Therefore

we are not to infer a diseased Heart,
without a proper investigation. We find
also sometimes Eczema and Impetigo, att-
endant upon dentitions, which no doubt,
serve as a safeguard to the system and
should be carefully treated. We find
also, the same phenomena, occur at
times during deranged menstruation,
and accompanying pregnancy. Again,
in Renal Calculi, and Calcoli vesicæ, we
have unmistakable evidences, which to
the uninitiated, would not seem prob-
able. As already noticed in Concussion of
the Brain we have gastric symptoms.
Pains, tumors &c. in the mammae, from
Uterine diseases, grief, disappointment,
&c. Diarrhoea, convulsions, & paralysis of the
legs during dentition. Now the reason
of all this sympathy is obvious, when
we consider the two great sources of

irritation viz:- the Brain and Sympathetic Nerve.

But I must bring this prolix article to a close, after noticing one more item which I think of importance viz:- the treatment of Infantile Cyanosis. This is a disease most frequently congenital, and originating in a malformation of the heart, which, according to Dr. Wood, consists first in a want of closure in the Foramen Ovale, and thereby constituting a direct communication between the venous and arterial system of circulation. And secondly, a partial or complete obstruction of, or else obliteration of the pulmonary artery: thereby obstructing the free or entire access of blood to the lungs; consequently from undue aeration of the blood, arise the bluish, purplish, or livid color of the skin, the coolness of the surface,

dyspnoea, palpitation of the heart, convulsions and syncope. It is often quickly fatal, but may run on for many years, and sometimes from birth even to advanced life. Of 40 congenital cases recorded by Dr. Moreton Stille, 17 died within a year; 10 between 1 and 10 years; 10, between 10 and 20; and 3 only survived the last mentioned periods; of whom 1 attained the age of 57 years. The disease seems to have been more frequent in males than in females. I presume that little can be done by way of drugs, towards curing this malformation. My preceptor, Dr. C. Virgil Dare, recommends Mug. Bom. as a good remedy. He thinks he has derived a benefit from its use here. We find the Pathology of this disease also in the pathogenesis of Digitalis pur.

The remedial measure made use of by Dr. C. D. Meigs, Prof. of Obstetrics in the Jefferson College; is - to "lay the infant on its right side, with its head and shoulders inclined upwards on pillows, and keep it so for several hours." The Dr. says, by this treatment, he has succeeded in rescuing from impending death upwards of twenty persons".

Although, we may not be able to understand how this is; it matters not. It is not for puny man, to fathom the depths of "Divine Genius". Enough for us to know, that the great Benefactor of the human family, has placed in our hands a "Therapeutic Law", great indeed; and as good and effectual as it is great, because, of its origin, which is eminently able to contend with the Tydra-headed enemy of Health: And for which, our